

FLOWER DAY PUT OFF

Incident Weather Forces a Postponement of Omaha's Artistic Spectacle.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH THE PROCESSION

Managers Decide to Avoid the Risk and Wait Until Friday.

GREAT CROWD IS MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Thousands of People on the Grounds Watch the Pageant.

HASTY ARRANGEMENT OF SUBSTITUTES

Manager Clarkson Hastily Plans for Fireworks and Special Music to Take the Place of the Interrupted Program.

On account of the meteorological conditions that made the execution of the projected program impossible, the floral pageant and other exercises of Flower Day were postponed until Friday at 4 o'clock. This is the first postponement of any of the special events of the exposition and the necessity was regretted alike by the managers and the big crowd of people that congregated on the grounds to see the beautiful spectacle. In partial compensation for the loss of the demonstration of the evening hurried preparations were made to put on the spectacular "Fireside" from Battlefield to Fireside, which was entirely new to the out-of-town visitors that saw a large proportion of the crowd.

The rattle of rain drops on roof and foliage in the early morning inspired dismal forebodings in the people who have been working for weeks to make Flower Day one of the distinguishing events of the exposition, but as the rain disappeared with the darkness and the sun occasionally broke through the clouds to flash a promise of brighter skies later in the day, they worked on in the expectation that the conditions would be more favorable in the evening, when the grand pageant of the day was to occur. As the morning wore away and the clouds still gave no signs of clearing, the committee decided to postpone the event. The certainty of rain made this action imperative.

It was stated by the passenger officials of the Omaha terminal lines that in all probability the same rates that were made for Flower Day will be offered on Friday, to which day the Flower parade has been postponed. There will be reduced rates into Omaha from Friday afternoon of the opening of the Indian congress, and the plan suggested by several of the passenger officials is to make these reduced rate tickets good for return on the Friday evening train, allowing the holders to stay over to see the parade on Friday afternoon. The matter will be decided at a meeting here this morning.

Very Good Crowd Present.

The number of people who were on the grounds yesterday was significant of what the result would have been if the conditions had been favorable. It was by some thousands the biggest crowd since July 4 and a large proportion of it was composed of out-of-town people. The day on account of amount of baggage that indicated that they proposed to remain in the city for the full limit allowed by their tickets. The morning trains brought long strings of coaches loaded to the doors and by the middle of the forenoon the arrivals were full progress toward the grounds. From 10 o'clock on some time after noon every north-bound motor train was packed with people and they poured into the main court in continuous lines. The extent of the attendance was not perceptible in the main court, as the soggy atmosphere kept the people in the buildings. But the Midway streets were densely populous and inside the buildings the aisles and corridors were crowded until scarcely a foot of space remained.

INDIANS OF MANY TRIBES HERE.

Representatives of the Original Lords of the Land Assembling. Although Indian day at the exposition is not to be observed until Thursday, it is the talk of the people who visit the exposition, due, no doubt, to the fact that Captain Mercer is daily receiving and looking after the wants of the delegates who are arriving to participate in the Indian congress, which will continue during the exposition. The large space west of the Transportation building allotted to the Indians is rapidly becoming a city of tents and canvas, within the enclosure the copper colored men and women, boys and girls, attired in gay blankets, are visible. They are coming in large parties and it is certain that the capacity of an attendance of 800 will not be far out of the way.

Since Monday a large number of Indians have arrived and a still larger number will arrive today and tonight, while others will continue to come in during the balance of the week. Yesterday the Cheyenne River Sioux came, bringing eight people, and went into camp on the south side of the grounds near the Brule Sioux. They are the specimens and present a striking appearance. Being wealthy Indians, they wear fine apparel that is intended to show to the world some of the garments owned by other tribes. Frank Taylor is the interpreter and it is a perfect fund of information when it comes down to telling hair-raising tales of life among the Indians.

The Arapahos and Cheyennes from Oklahoma have come. They number twenty-five persons and are large and strong people, especially the men. These Indians are farmers and cultivate large tracts of land upon their reservation. Many of them speak the English language quite well.

The Indians that attract considerable attention are the Apaches from San Carlos Agency, Ariz. They are smaller than the northern Indians, but what they lack in stature they make up in activity. They are strong and wiry fellows, being as quick as whistles who visit the city and everywhere their blankets are hand, they are soft as silk and as thick as a board. The coloring is artistic and gaudy, red prevailing.

There are two delegations of Chippewas

POYNTER FOR GOVERNOR

Boone County Statesman Will Be Chosen to Lead the Fusion Ticket.

INTENDED TO PLACATE THE DEMOCRATS

Some of the Bourbons Are Not Satisfied, but Most of the Popocrats Seem to Be Pleased with the Choice.

LINCOLN, Aug. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The nomination tonight by the tripartite convention of W. A. Poynter of Boone to occupy the place on the ticket filled two years ago by the name of Governor Holcomb is the result of contributing forces which made it imperative, if the fusion standard were to continue to make the fusion standard bearer for 1898 a populist and a populist of democratic antecedents and proclivities.

While some of the democrats, especially those who followed in the wake of the populist organ at Omaha and were pulling strenuously for Congressman Stark, are not entirely satisfied, the choice of Poynter is an effort to placate the democrats and ally soreness over the small share of the spoils allotted to the fusion ticket. This was done by the bigger leaders of the populist party, the populist members of the congressional delegation who were present and constantly protesting that they were taking no hand in the fray and whose covert influence can be readily seen.

The selection of Poynter to head the populist ticket must be conceded by all to have elements of strength as well as weakness. Poynter is an old-time democrat who came to Nebraska from Illinois nineteen years ago and settled on a farm in Boone county. He is fifty years of age and could have served in the war for the preservation of the union and not too old to have served in the war with Spain, but he served in neither. He says he cast his first vote in Nebraska for Hancock, but soon drifted into the alliance movement. In 1885 he went to the legislature, the only member elected as an independent. In 1888 he was a candidate for auditor on the democratic state ticket and of course was defeated. In 1890 he went to the legislature again, this time as a populist and state senator, and became president of the senate.

In 1894 he ran for congress as a populist in a three-cornered fight, electing a republican and carrying a democrat to defeat with him. Whether with his kaleidoscopic record he will bring strength or weakness to the ticket is the problem that the returns will solve. At 2:30 a. m. W. L. Hand, impatient over a delay of the democrats to come in, tried to get the conference agreement rescinded, but it only resulted in another unanimous ballot for Poynter. It is only a question of time until Poynter is elected. Poynter, then the fight for lieutenant governor will follow. The nominations of the other candidates will come easier. The conventions seem bound to stick it out, but it will be morning before the whole ticket will take shape.

POPLISTS RUN BY MACHINERY.

Organization of the Convention Accomplished by a Little Building. LINCOLN, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The populist convention was, as usual, slow gathering in the Oliver theater, where it was to have met at 10 o'clock. The seats were nearly full before the doors were opened.

The first ballot resulted: Poynter, 170; Edminster, 159; Neville, 147; Gaffin, 127; Weir, 79; Adams, 49; Thompson, 18. Before the result was announced Hand withdrew in favor of Bryant. The vote on temporary chairman indicated an agreement between the principal gubernatorial aspirants, including Edminster, Poynter and Neville, on Bryant and that their slate had won out but only by a little over 100 votes. It also showed that eleven counties were entirely unrepresented in the populist state convention. On motion of Senator Allen Bryant was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Populistic Speech.

George A. Magney of Douglas and R. R. Shick of Seward escorted the temporary chairman to the stage. His speech was characterized by a number of things he said: "The populist party has a divine mission. The American republic has a mission that is the reformation of the world. The mission of the populist party is to carry forward the principles upon which the republic was founded. I deny that the populist are anarchists. They are democrats of the Andrew Jackson type and republicans after Abraham Lincoln. When some one comes and camps on our ground we should not drive him away."

Conference Not So Easy.

Senator Sprecher of Colfax proposed that the chairman appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the silver republican convention. Then a small bedlam broke loose. Douglas wanted to know whether the silver republicans were to be recognized as of equal weight with the populists. It was proposed that the populist committee be increased to six and again to nine. An original reformer wanted to know if his was a populist convention. General Barry tried to pour oil by appealing for generosity to the populist allies. After several votes the original

MERRITT WANTS MORE MEN

Thinks Fifty Thousand Troops Are Needed at Manila.

ASKS TO HAVE HIS COMMAND INCREASED

Attitude of Aguinaldo the Cause of the Request—Desires to Be Ready for Any Emergency that May Arise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—In reply to a dispatch received from General Merritt, now at Cavite, General Merritt today cabled that since the departure of the governor general of the Philippines five transports with 4,857 men had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had the message been sent before General Merritt received word from the War department that General Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops, in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces. There are some indications of a clash between General Merritt and Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo is respectful towards Admiral Dewey, General Merritt and Consul Wildman and will go any length to retain back from giving energetic help to the United States. Merritt, however, holds a negative sort of assistance until he knows the exact form which the American policy will take. He is disturbed by telegraphic reports that the United States will abandon the islands to Spain.

Government Feels Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of our program in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders of late have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents and no surprise would be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment. The United States government feels that it has assumed a moral obligation toward not only the foreign residents at Manila, but toward the unhappy people of the Spanish community, women, children, nuns and priests. Therefore, when intimation came that the insurgents were threatening the lives of some helpless monks orders were sent to the American military commander to look into the matter and to act in the interest of the civilians of the community. As, according to reports, the insurgents have shown particular hostility toward the monks, it is a reasonable expectation that before long a collision will have occurred between themselves and the American troops if the insurgents undertake to interfere in the execution of the vengeance of the insurgents.

Plan Messengers of Catholics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A special from Washington to the Daily News says: "The War and Navy departments have received through Cardinal Rampoll, papal secretary of state, a cablegram from Rome expressing the keenest anxiety for the information of the bishops and clergy at Cavite. The messengers of the Vatican is to have planned the massacre of the Catholics. Immediately upon the receipt of the information cablegrams were sent to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, directing them to do every thing possible to prevent the insurgents from having Catholic messengers here. If an attempt of this kind is made by Aguinaldo it will surely lead to conflict between the forces under him and those of the United States."

Will Not Be Suppressed.

Chairman Bryant tried to suppress Morality, but he refused to be squelched. No such contingency had been expected and so the secretary hurried to the hotel to fetch the list of delegates to be seated in the convention. After a long wait the demand for a poll was withdrawn at the solicitation of Deaver and the vote allowed to stand as announced. Lancaster broke away from Weir, scattering his strength, although it will give its favorite twenty-nine votes. Saunders county, Gaffin's home, also went through the throes of revolution on this ballot and when it came out Gaffin had lost eight votes to Poynter. The vote on the second ballot is: Poynter, 332; Neville, 174; Edminster, 144; Gaffin, 141; Thompson, 92; Weir, 42; Deaver, 38; remainder scattering.

Poynter Nominated.

The result of the third ballot as announced was almost unanimous as follows: Out of 1,077, Poynter 767, Neville 105, Gaffin 77, Thompson 56, Edminster 48, Holcomb 12, Weir 6, Bryant 4, Stark 2. Chairman Bryant explained that the situation was that the silver republicans had nominated Smyth, the silver republicans Hunt and the populists Poynter. The response clearly indicated that nothing but an endorsement of the populist nominee would go down with the populists. The motion to nominate Poynter was carried by a large margin. It went through with a whoop amid yells for Poynter.

Merritt Thinks War About Over.

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SPAIN SENDS REPLY

Document Forwarded to Washington Late Monday Night.

DIFFERENCES ON MINOR MATTERS ONLY

Philippines Settlement the Main Thing Yet to Be Arranged.

PEACE APPEARS TO BE FAST APPROACHING

More Curiosity Than Anxiety Expressed by General Public.

WEYLER CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Forty Thousand Soldiers Will Be Dispatched to the Islands Immediately the Peace Treaty is Signed by Both Parties.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Aug. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish reply was positively forwarded late last night. Objections were only raised in minor matters like the Philippines settlement and American citizens' claims. West Indies and Cuban debts. The under secretary of state assured me today that he firmly believed in fast approaching peace, though details are yet to be fixed, and that the actual signature of a treaty for some time. The government does not expect a final reply from Washington until late Wednesday, but everything leads it to suppose it will be favorable if the expectations of French diplomacy are realized. There is more curiosity than anxiety in the general public. Friends of the cabinet are optimistic.

Public opinion, having nothing to go on but press telegrams to form an estimate of the significance of peace conditions, is much perplexed, willingly inclining to the belief that the government is not too sharp minded inclines to veil the true nature of the negotiations, preferring to let President McKinley publish the Spanish reply to his essential conditions for a suspension of hostilities and opening of negotiations which will deal with the details of the execution of the terms.

It is agreed that competent authorities in Spain believe it will require more time and offer more difficulties than America supposes, both in the West Indies and the Philippines, though Spain is disposed to give the utmost assistance. The press patriotically and perform ably and working hard, some opposition organs weakly insisting that it is folly to await developments when more official information is vouchered, but between the lines it is evident to see that they are disappointed.

Conditions Given Spain

Must Get Out of the West Indies at Once and All Sovereignty Over Cuba to Be Relinquished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is an official statement given by authority of the president as to terms of peace offered by the United States: "In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the United States has handed to the French ambassador on Saturday, August 1, the following conditions: 'The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity. Requires the relinquishment of all the claim of sovereignty over the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island. The cession of the island to the United States and immediate evacuation of the island by Spain. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated. No Word from Madrid. Although this was the third day since the president delivered to M. Cambon the terms offered by the United States to Spain as a basis of peace, no answer came from Madrid and, in fact, was scarcely expected. The press reports of the long cabinet meetings held in the Spanish capital yesterday indicated that the Spanish cabinet was unprepared, at least, to accept the terms offered at once and was appearing to attempt to secure some modification of the terms of Spain. It is felt that such a course is absolutely imposed on the Sagasta ministry by the existing conditions in Madrid. Nevertheless it is not to be seen that the president refreshes the slightest intention of consenting to any essential modification of the conditions, and the slight delay that has occurred in making answer is not believed to be discouraging nor to be taken as a sign of the purpose of the Spanish cabinet ultimately to reject the proposition. Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the orders to be attached thereto that fact is not known to the War department. It is more likely that the Brooklyn is coming north, as it was reported to the department a long time ago that it was the principal vessel of the squadron to need an overhauling and cleaning. Conditions in Porto Rico. Some reports which have been received from Porto Rico, but which for political

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various times of day.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 7:30 p. m. Phinney's Band, Mince Building. 7:30 p. m. Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza. Admission This Evening, 25 Cents.

SANTIAGO HEALTH REPORT

Those Who Are Recovered and Return to Duty Exceed the New Cases.

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FINE WORK DONE BY OREGON

Captain Clark's Magnificent Battleship Really Annihilates the Spanish Armada.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battleship Oregon during the action off Santiago, who is in Chicago on sick leave, said today of the battleship: "I was exceedingly fortunate in my view of the battle. The Oregon was within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy at times and the Brooklyn was the only other ship at all near. I had nothing to do but watch the struggle. The officers were very busy with their duties, but opportunities to observe details were better than those of any other witness. 'Too great praise cannot be given the Oregon and Captain Clark, although there does not seem to be great haste to admit the victory of the Oregon and all. The flagship Brooklyn was the only ship that kept us company in the ordeal, and as soon as a heavy shot penetrated her bow at the water line and filled the front bunkers with water, Commodore Schley turned further out to sea to avoid a repetition of that mishap. Her bow was lowered and her speed was much lessened, so that she was not in the race near the finish, when the Cristobal Colon was beached. Commodore Schley signalled the Oregon to go in closer to shore and the enemy, as the Brooklyn put out to deep water, knowing that our armor could not be penetrated. We went in and did the fighting for the fleet. The truth must sooner or later be known, and history will credit Captain Clark and his crew with annihilating the Spanish armada. Admiral Sampson, of course, from his position away beyond the squadron, was debarred from the privilege of even witnessing the fight. The Oregon in action exceeded her trial speed. It is the only ship afloat that ever did this. She is beyond question the most magnificent fighting machine ever built, and the government in all likelihood will duplicate her for the new navy."

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Jail Doors Open as Soon as Americans Take Possession.

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TROOP SHIPS AT HONOLULU

HONOLULU, July 26.—(Via San Francisco, Aug. 2.)—The transports Peru and City of Puebla arrived on the 23d. Three men with typhoid fever were removed from the ships to the hospital. Lieutenant Hunt of the Fourteenth infantry, the native character to keep before the eyes of the insurgents the rich loot to be had in Manila without an adequate force to protect the place. Then with the growing heat and the large majority of General Merritt's force is composed of troops drawn from the Pacific coast or far western states. It is presumed that if he should be reinforced the eastern troops will be given an opportunity to make the long voyage to Manila, as this will be in accordance with the policy that the War department has now adopted of taking geographical considerations into account in allotting the troops for active service at the front.

Missouri Colonel Smuggles Himself Aboard and Reaches Honolulu—Bandmaster Dies.

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Attitude of Aguinaldo the Cause of the Request—Desires to Be Ready for Any Emergency that May Arise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The detailed condition of affairs at Cavite, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegrams from General Shafter: "Sanitary condition for July 29: Total sick, 4,164; total cases of fever, 3